Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 13, 1841. { NUMBER 6.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, *EDITOR*.

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

T. LORING.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are informed that their Notes and Accounts must be settled by the April Court, or they may be found in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, 6th April, 1841 5—F

State of North Carolina.

By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid:

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Election for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections: Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Asembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C., Chapter 72d,) and to the end, that the freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returing Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representaties" in the next Congress.

L. S. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:

JA: T. LITTLEJOHN, Pri. Sec. 4-3

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance*. [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid*; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a contract for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred when the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing of the former remains due, unless at the option of the publisher.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles of 64 pages, and before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying in advance of the publication, but who shall duly, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions, (vol. 7, or vol. 8, before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Advance, at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his option, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above, will be directed only to the *name* of the person entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any address that may be desired. The sending of any such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter by the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln co., N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of $3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance $16
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-F

Quite a Present.—The Richmond Star mentions that a gentleman of the Editor's acquaintance received on Christmas eleven turkies, forty pounds of butter, one barrel of apple, twelve mince pies, a monstrous cake, a barrel of soft soap, a jar of preserves, a poodle dog, two little pigs, from friends, and *twins* by his wife. He must be perfectly happy.

A Genius.—An Irishman said the hard-hearted priests instead of a tenth, would, if they dared, take the twentieth of a poor man's earning, and so keep on doubling!

One watch set right will do to try many by; and, on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood. And the same may be said of the example we individually set to those around us.

Dr. Johnson says, to neglect at any time preparation for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; but to omit it in age, is to sleep at an attack.

An Office-Seeker.—The following dialogue is said to have occurred at Washington on the election of Gen. Jackson:

"Gin'ral, I want an embassy." "Can't have it, sir." "I want to be Postmaster." "Can't have it, sir. You can't read nor write." "Then, Gin'ral, for God's sake give me a *pair of breeches!*"

AGRICULTURE.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

BURN YOUR COTTON STALKS.

MR. EDITOR: I am one of those who believe it is the indispensable duty of every man, especially those who call themselves planters, to communicate to the public, information no matter how trivial, that will in the smallest degree promote the interest of the farmers generally. There is no planter in the State, I venture to say, who has paid that attention to his farm that is obligatory upon him, but can give valuable information upon almost every subject connected with the cultivation of the soil. In view of the above obligation, I have concluded to call the attention of farmers to one fact, which perhaps will be more beneficial in cultivating a crop, than one would anticipate from such a matter as burning cotton stalks. The hard times, Mr. Editor, has caused me to reflect very seriously upon the failure of another cotton crop. Should that be the case, ruin must fall upon every class of the community. Well, in order to enable me the more perfectly to succeed in a crop of cotton, I set about to examine every old stump, tree, &c., in my field, to find out if possible what had become of the worm or catterpillar that was so very destructive to our cotton the last year. I proceeded to examine one by one very closely, but made no discovery, in passing through the field with my knife in hand, (as usual with farmers,) whittling every little splinter, until I exhausted every thing in the shape of wood; I then fell upon the cotton stalks, where, to my surprise, the first part of a stalk I cut up, I found six catterpillars snugly housed in the peth of the stalk. This discovery led me to an examination of at least some fifty or more stalks, when to my astonishment I found the worm, some eight or ten in every stalk, and nearly all alive. My plan is, to destroy these *lovers of cotton* immediately, and the only effectual mode that I know of, is to *burn the stalks*. You should set about it immediately, say the first rain, pulling up your stalks to be burnt, before the catterpillar should eat itself out, in the shape of a butterfly perhaps, or some other insect, ready to deposite its eggs as soon as your cotton should begin to form squares or bolls. By adopting the above plan, thousands and tens of thousands may be destroyed, which will remove entirely, in my opinion, the greatest difficulty in making a crop of cotton. But, some farmers may conclude, that as planters generally plant corn after cotton, it will make no material difference as to burning the stalks. But stop: let me ask if you are certain that the chinch bug is not a production of this very catterpillar; and besides that, many farmers, notwithstanding they adopt the rotation plan of farming, are necessarily compelled to plant some cotton in the same field twice, and perhaps thrice in succession? You will excuse the dress, Mr. Editor, in which this article appears, as my object is simply to elicit a degree of attention to this matter, and to draw forth from those more experienced than myself, information which will elevate the science of agriculture to a station which it deserves.

A YOUNG FARMER.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE.

[From the last Essay written by Judge Buel.]

The great secret of success in Agriculture consists in adapting our crops to our soils, in fitting the soil for the reception, in feeding them well, and giving them proper culture; and the great obstacles to success are, ignorance of the principles or science of culture, a blind adherence to old practices, and a parsimony of expenditure. We better understand the economical management of animals than we do of plants. We know that we can make beef, or pork, or mutton, profitably without feeding high. It requires a certain amount of food to keep an animal in good condition—all beyond this which the beast can consume, digest and assimilate is virtually converted into flesh. Now it is not a matter of little difference whether this extra food is converted into flesh in three months or in twelve; in the former case, three-fourths of the ordinary food required to sustain life and condition, for a year, is saved to the feeder, besides an equal expense in attendance. It is precisely so with crops. One well fed acre is more profitable than three poor acres, because it requires only one-third of the labor, and will oftentimes give an equal or greater profit. Indian corn, for example, the average of which I will assume to be thirty bushels per acre. Now if we make an acre of suitable rich land, and twenty-five loads of unfermented manure, with the crop well, we may get ninety bushels of corn. Deduct from the acre—and the amount has been often doubled to one hundred and twenty. Here then is a gain of sixty bushels by feeding an acre well, over the gain of an acre not fed well. In reckoning the cost of the manure, call it if you please $25, and consider it capital expened. If you deduct this from the profits of the well fed acre, there would still remain a difference in favor of the latter, according to the common scale of prices, of $25. If you merely charge the interest on the outlay, this would be $1 50, and would diminish the difference between the good and bad acre but this amount, or would leave the crop on the rich acre worth $58 more than on the poor acre.

Estimate the farmer's corn crop at ten acres, and you will perceive that the cultivator of the ten rich acres receives net $580 more than the cultivator of the ten poor acres. Carry out this comparison to the products of the whole farm, and we shall at once discover why the good farmer finds a profit in an outlay every four years of $20 an acre in enriching his lands. But if we suppose—what is in fact the truth, that the long manure which causes the great increase in the corn crop, as good for the next crop as it would have been, had it been summer yarded, as was once, and is now often the case, the absolute additional expense is nothing—the food of the corn crop is absolutely saved to the farm. I might carry these illustrations to other crops, to farms and to districts of country. In my journeying in the States of New York and New Jersey, I have seen many farms, and some Districts, where the intrinsic value of lands has been enhanced a thousand per cent, or in a tenfold degree, by the almost magic influence of improved husbandry, based upon the principles of working no more land than can be kept rich and worked well.

These facts suggest to the farmer who would keep up the fertility and productiveness of his soil, the necessity of

1st. Consuming his crops, as far as practicable, upon his farm, or returning it to an equivalent in manure for what he carries off.

2d. Of carefully husbanding every animal and vegetable substance which he can command, of preserving it from waste, and of faithfully and judiciously applying it to the soil as food for his crops; and

3d. Of studying those laws of nature which govern, to a greater or less extent, the whole business of the farm, and which can never be violated with impunity.

From the Albany Cultivator.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals, does not appear to be sufficiently understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them, there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season.

Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command. They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their health and comfort. The quantity allowed in Spain for 1500 sheep, is twenty five quintals—probably twice the amount the same number usually get in this country; and this quantity is consumed by them in about five months, they getting little in the winter, or while journeying to and from their mountain pasture. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medical point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curwen, must be deemed decisive:

"Before I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farrier's bill averaged 58 pounds per annum, (or more then two hundred and fifty dollars,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in one year more than five shillings."

Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them, should be kept for their use. Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less wasted from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs to put a little tar on the bottom and sprinkle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but rubbed in this way over the nose serves to prevent the attacks of the Estrusovis or sheep fly.

THE BLIND GIRL AND HER MOTHER.

The following thrilling incident, the meeting of a mother and her child—is from the recent report by Dr. Howe, Principal of the Perkins' Institution for the blind at Boston, concerning Laura Bridgman, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose only means of communication with objects around her is by the *touch*, which is remarkably acute:

"During the last year, and six months after she had left her home, her mother came to visit her, and the scene of their meeting was an interesting one.

The mother stood some time gazing with overflowing eyes upon her unfortunate child, who, all unconscious of her presence, was playing about the room. Presently Laura ran against her, and at once began feeling of her hands, examining her dress, and trying to find out if she knew her; but not succeeding here, she turned away as from a stranger, and the poor woman could not conceal the pang she felt that her beloved child did not know her.

She then gave Laura a string of beads which she used to wear at home, which were recognized by the child at once, who, with much joy put them around her neck, and sought me, eagerly, to say she understood the string was from her home.

The mother tried to caress her; but poor Laura repelled her, preferring to be with her acquaintances.

Another article from home was now given her, and she began to look much interested, she examined the stranger much closer, and gave me to understand that she knew she came from Hanover; she even endured her caresses, but would leave her with indifference at the slightest signal.

The distress of the mother was now painful to behold; for although she had feared that she should not be recognized, the painful reality of being treated with cold indifference by a darling child, was too much for woman's nature to bear.

After a while, on the mother taking hold of her again, a vague idea seemed to flit across Laura's mind that this could not be a stranger, she therefore felt of her hands very eagerly, while her countenance assumed an expression of intense interest—she became very pale, and then suddenly red—hope seemed struggling with doubt and anxiety, and never were contending emotions more strongly painted upon the human face. At this moment of painful uncertainty, the mother drew her close to her side, and kissed her fondly, when at once the truth flashed upon the child, and all mistrust and anxiety disappeared from her flushed face, as with an expression of exceeding joy she eagerly nestled in the bosom of her parent, and yielded herself to her fond embraces.

After this, the beads were all unheeded; the playthings which were offered to her were utterly disregarded; her playmates, for whom, but a moment before, she gladly left the stranger, now vainly strove to pull her from her mother; and though she yielded her instantaneous obedience to my signal to follow me, it was evidently with painful reluctance. She

clung close to me, as if bewildered and fearful; and when, after a moment, I took her to her mother, she sprang to her arms, and clung to her with eager joy.

I had watched the whole scene with intense interest, being desirous of learning from it all I could of the workings of her mind, but I now left them to indulge, unobserved, those delicious feelings, which those who have known a mother's love may conceive, but which cannot be expressed."

The subsequent parting between Laura and her mother, showed alike the affection, the intelligence, and the resolution of the child, and was thus noticed at the time:

"Laura accompanied her mother to the door, clinging close to her all the way, until they arrived at the threshhold, where she paused and felt around to ascertain who was near her. Perceiving the matron of whom she was very fond, she grasped her with one hand, holding on convulsively to her mother with the other, and thus she stood for a moment,—then she dropped her mother's hand,—put her handkerchief to her eyes, and turning round, clung sobbing to the matron, while her mother departed with emotions as deep as those of her child."

Politics of the Day.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE CURRENCY.

If the people of this country would avoid the evils of the General Government's tampering with the currency, they must require the General Ggovernment to let the currency alone. Oh! certainly, says everybody, only let them fix it to suit my theory, and then by all means they should let it alone. We are down now, and if let alone shall have no fall. The great agony of transition from a fictitious to a natural system is past, and affairs are going rapidly through the process of disease towards health. On every hand we see the evils of legislation. The shore is strewed with the wrecks of Banks built by legislation, but too frail to navigate the ocean of business. The work of united and concentrated wisdom from the days of Alexander Hamilton to the present time has come to nothing, and carried thousands of more substantial matters with it to nothing. Of the immense sums which have been paid in, as bank capital from the incorporation of the late United States Bank to the present moment, we do not believe ten cents on a dollar now remains in existence. It is a favorite resort with many who are obliged to give up their partiality for the late United States Bank, but still adhere to the system; to say that the institution worked well while it was a *National* Bank. But no opinion can be wider from the truth. If ever the exposition is made, it will be found that *more than half the capital was sunk while the national charter existed.* It will also be seen that the subsequent mal-action of the Bank, under the State charter, was chiefly but the floundering of a monster mortally wounded. We have good reason to believe, that one of the most respectable of the Directors, while the question of obtaining a state charter was under discussion in the Board, stated his belief that the good assets of the Bank did not exceed fifteen millions of dollars, and that, to go on under a state charter with such a mass of rottenness attached to what there might be of soundness, would be certain destruction to the whole. We beg our readers to note these facts and to give them the importance they deserve. *It was while acting in the capacity of a National Bank that the institution was destroyed.* In fact it is quite doubtful whether at any time after the great losses sustained, in the first movements of the Bank, its stock was ever sound. It might show a large surplus on paper, for old debts good for nothing are represented by as many figures as they were in their youth and vigor.

The opinion that the late Bank during its existence produced greater steadiness in the currency by its regulating power than would otherwise have existed, is quite erroneous. Its effect in deranging the currency was very apparent at several periods. In its first start it so inflated the money market that a revulsion ensued which swept off the merchants of the day like flies, and came within a hair's breadth of breaking the bank. It was able, however, by breaking every thing else, to save itself. We need not prove that Mr. Biddle's sudden expansion from a discount line of forty-five millions to one of seventy-five millions, was enough to ruin half the traders of the day. There were various other occasions when the deranging influence of the Bank was distinctly and ruinously felt. In fact, the very nature of the institution makes it certain to produce disorder. The steady operation of supply and demand regulates the exchanges and currency of the country by well known and healthful principles. Disorders under such influences are soon perceived and counteracted. But the very design of the Bank was to secure a state of order more perfect than that which nature's law secured; an effort which in the very nature of the case must counteract itself, for the system of natural laws produces the highest possible degree of regularity. A fictitious regulator can but cover over irregularities and prevent the facts from being seen, so that one part of the country may be indebted to another part and not know it, until the indebtedness becomes so great as to burst from the control of the regulator with an increase of mischievous power proportioned to that which has been exerted to restrain it. We have the best possible system of regulation, in the laws of trade. They will work out a safe deliverance for us in the end, and place us beyond the reach of great disorders. But if not content with the system which God has made, we insist on having another king set over us, we shall deserve, and our children will not improbably feel, a most disastrous reproof for so great an error.

[CIRCULAR.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 29, 1840.

To the Hon. THOMAS EWING,

Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your Department of the public service that partisan interference in popular elections, whether of State officers or officers of this Government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by them as cause of removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the Government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others; such conduct being deemed inconsistant with the spirit of the Constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the President is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that while the exercise of the elective franchise by the People shall be free from undue influences of official station and authority, opinion shall also be free among the officers and agents of the Government.

The President wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality in paying balances, will be rigorously exacted. In his opinion it is time to return, in this respect, to the early practice of the Government, and to hold any degree of delinquency on the part of those entrusted with the public money just cause of immediate removal.—He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the Treasury by unfaithfulness in office creates a necessity for a new charge upon the People.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Similar letters have been addressed to other heads of Departments.]

Upon this Circular and its objects, the *Georgia Constitutionalist* remarks as follows:

The inferences to be drawn from the positions assumed in the circular, and which the writer evidently wants the people of the United States to draw, are:

1. That the friends of the preceding administration only, in the service of the general government, were guilty of partisan interference in late popular elections.

2. And that, as the present administration condemns now such practices, its friends were not guilty of similar offences in the late political contest.

It is to us manifest that the circular intends such inferences to be drawn from it. And can the justness of such inferences be admitted by those who have paid the slightest attention to the events and circumstances of the last presidential contest?—Who began this contest, in the manner with which it was carried on to its termination? Who began to perambulate the country from one end of it to the other, and all the time delivering speeches, treating, feasting and carousing? Certainly not the then administration party, which, in self-defence, had to follow the example set to them. And now such electioneering means are condemned by the very men who resorted to them, and to which they are indebted for their success in the contest. We may be told that officers of the general government took the field, while their opponents were private citizens. But are members of Congress private citizens? Are governors, judges, and other State officers private citizens? Certainly not. The circular says, that "persons *employed under the Government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury*, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others." Are not members of Congress compensated for their services out of the public Treasury? And what did we behold? Did we not behold Harrison members of Congress most active and officious in attempts to influence the minds and votes not only of their own constituents, but of the voters of other States? And have not several of those members been rewarded for their active and officious exertions, by high and profitable offices? If persons employed under the government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, were guilty of attempts to influence the minds or votes of others, it was done, no doubt, to maintain themselves in office, and to draw from the public Treasury their pay for their services; and if members of Congress, governors, judges, and other State officers, were guilty of the same offence, it was done, no doubt, to oust their opponents from federal office, obtain such offices for themselves or their friends, and draw their pay for their services from the public Treasury. Of these two classes of electioneerers, which is the most guilty? We leave it to the reader to judge and determine.

From the New York Herald (Whig.)

INDUCTION OF THE NEW COLLECTOR—SECRET HISTORY OF THE APPOINTMENTS.

The new officers of the Customs, the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, were sworn into office, and entered upon their duties, yesterday. There was a great crowd at the Custom House during a considerable part of the day, and a good deal of anxiety was manifested by the expectants. Mr. Curtis reached town on Sunday evening, but before his arrival, after the appointment was known, extraordinary efforts were made to secure influence in various quarters for the places at the disposal of the Collector.—Mr. Grinnel was haunted at all times, and in all places, with the utmost pertinacity.—The hungry fellows, who are looking for the spoils, called at his house, and called at his counting room; they dogged him to church on Sunday, and waylaid him in the streets. Others, too, who were supposed to have influence with the new Collector were beset in season and out of season.

There have been a great many strange movements and curious manœuvres in reference to the several offices in this city. These have principally been secret and stealthy, but we will lift the curtain with a gentle hand, and disclose a few of the actors, and some of the intrigues that have been carried on.

Immediately after the State Elections in the spring of 1840 had indicated the probability of Gen. Harrison's success, Mr. Wetmore, in conjunction with the Courier and Enquirer, and the Young Men's Whig Committee, came to an understanding, by the terms of which, they were to play into each other's hands. Mr. Wetmore was to be Collector and the Young Men's Committee were to divide among themselves and their immediate dependants the subordinate offices in the Customs. Mr. Reynolds, the Sargeant's and their associates, were all embraced in this arrangement. These people procured an immense number of names to recommendations of Mr. Wetmore, and up to a late period were sanguine of success.

The latter part of winter Mr. Reynolds went on to Washington to promote the views of this *clique*, and took strong ground against the appointment of members of Congress. His notions were echoed by others of the same set here. He even went so far as to prepare an address to the people of this city, remonstrating against the selection of members, which was intended for publication in the "Courier and Enquirer." But by this time Mr. Webb had become apprehensive that the influence of Messrs. Curtis and Grinnell might be exerted against certain schemes of his own, and he declined to publish the address. John O. Sargeant also went to Washington to co-operate with Reynolds in behalf of Mr. Wetmore. But Mr. Grinnell, and other friends of Mr. Curtis at Washington, were too strong for the Wetmore influence here, even when the exertions of Reynolds and Sargeant were superadded to it, and Mr. C. obtained the office.

The effect of this appointment was very curious. Mr. Wetmore, and the whole circle of friends who had expected office under the latter were disappointed. Mr. Wetmore was then taken up, and almost before he was aware of the design, made Navy Agent. For this very eligible place, Messrs. Gay, Auchincloss, Mitchell, Taggart, and others had been making influence, but they were all thrust aside for Mr. Wetmore. For the office of Surveyor there were several applicants. Every body here supposed that Dr. Bowron was to be the fortunate man, but the appointments have all been made in Washington, and not in this city, and Mr. Taggart, greatly to his own surprise, found himself made Surveyor.

For the Naval Office there were several applicants. It was settled at the office of the "Courier and Enquier" that Matt[illegible]L. Davis should have the berth; but Webb's edicts are not particularly potential at Washington, and Mr. Thomas Lord was selected.

Thus it will be seen, that a single change in the Collectorship from what had been anticipated, created the utmost derangement and confusion among all the different grades of expectants. Every body, with the rare exception of those who have already been successful, is disappointed. Many are disposed to attribute all those arrangements to the influence of Mr. Webster. It is not to be doubted that Mr. Webster felt an interest in the success of Mr. Curtis, and exerted himself as far as was necessary to secure it. But office-seeking is very much like buying tickets in a lottery, after all. There are some four or five prizes, and fifty or sixty blanks. All those who have secured a chance stand about in anxious expectation. The members are all put into a big box and shaken thoroughly. The person selected for the purpose plunges his hand in and pulls out a Collector. Then there is a furious shake of the numbers, and a Navy Agent is drawn forth. The process is repeated until a Naval officer and Surveyor are pulled out, and then the lid of the box is hoisted, and the blanks thrown away. Dr. Bowron expected to come up for the Surveyor, but stuck hard at the bottom of the box.

Charles Delavan went on for any good office, and after arriving there, determined to take up with the Navy Agency, but he drew a blank in the Lottery, and is now looking out for something else. He may come home, without giving himself any further trouble or uneasiness. We have selected an office for Mr. Delavan, just suited to his taste, habits and capacity. He must have the Consulship at Tangiers, now filled by a locofoco, named Carr. We want to send him out to the Emperor of Moroco, standing as he does, six feet three in his stockings, as a strapping specimen of the revolutionary stock; a sample of American manufacture, and a proof that human nature, physically considered, has not degenerated on this side of the Atlantic.

Washington Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The new administration is fairly at work. The several heads of department are strictly attentive to business, and drive it through with a strong and steady hand.

You would be surprized, much as has been said of the pressure for office and the clamor of office seekers, at the vast crowds of persons of all conditions who throng the ante-chambers of the Secretaries. There you will see, at all hours of business, a numerous assemblage of all sorts of people—dandies and ragged loafers, ex-Senators and members of Congress, Ex-Governors, Editors, broken merchants, pot-house and log-cabin politicians—all met on the same great business of soliciting small offices—the great ones having been given out already.

Those who commenced by demanding five thousand dollar post offices and collectorships, are now fain to come down to a one thousand dollar clerkship or inspectorship. Finally, they will be glad to take a suit of clothes, in full compensation for their patriotism.

These crowds, as I say, besiege the Secretaries daily, not only by personal, but epistolary application. The wirtten applications are accompanied by recommendations, certificates, &c., with numerous signers—all shewing the great qualites and reciting the great actions of the applicants, and their devotion to the whig cause, as proved in stump orations,—Tippecanoe songs, &c. Many of these documents are received by mail, and are sometimes soon followed by the applicant in person, who comes full of expectation. One of these, the other day, waited on the President, and eagerly asked him if he had read his papers. The President was constrained to say that he had never seen them. The applicant stated that they had been forwarded to him by mail. The President replied—"if that is the case *my readers* will come to them in due course. I have three readers employed, and you may be assured that your papers will be opened in their turn." I heard one man complain that, though he had written and roared for Harrison through the late contest, and expended some thousands in his cause, he could not [illegible] morning, on the objects of the *extra session*, is looked upon as *official*—quite as much so, as if issued under the signature of the Secretary of State, by order of the President. We now know, therefore, what we before conjectured, that the President will propose no new measures to Congress—but simply lay before them some general information as to the state of the Union, and leave it to them to devise measures adapted to the condition of the country. There will be no Executive recommendations—and no Executive party. The President disclaims both.

The weather has become as warm as summer.—Many members still linger here, as office expectants. The cares of state sit lightly on the President, who seems to enjoy the novelty of his situation.—The heads of department, however, do not find themselves on beds of roses.

There is some speculation as to the successor to Mr Stevenson, at London. Some suppose that Mr. Rives will be appointed.

North-Carolina Conference.....The place and time of meeting of next Session of the North-Carolina Conference of the methodist Church, have been changed. The Conference will meet in this City, on the 27th of October next.....*Raleigh Register.*

From the Lincoln Republican.

MR. BARRINGER'S CIRCULAR.

This paper, addressed to the freemen of the Eleventh Congressional District of North Carolina, was issued in this Town, on the 31st day of March past. The first day of April (*All Fools' Day*) would, we think, have been a more appropriate date to have affixed to it, for, it was evidently intended to "fool" the Republican people to whom it was addressed, and make them believe that old Federalism is genuine Republicanism. Col. Barringer is extremely anxious to be considered a Republican; and if a mere dictum unaccompanied by any acts or opinions to sustain it, will entitle one to the name, no one, we presume, could dispute *his* right to it. If he be a Republican, why is it that the surviving Federalists of '98 are all for him? and on what grounds does he get the support of all the anti-war Federalists of 1812? These are men who are not easily imposed on, and who, whatever sins they may have, are not often found acting inconsistently with their principles. Strange, then, that *they* should support Col. Barringer, if he be so good a Republican.

The first subject treated of in the circular, is the finances and currency of the country; and these (after some general remarks thereon, which are in the main unexceptionable,) are described as being "in the most deplorable condition,—deranged and depreciated," And the cause is laid to the too great number of the banks which the States have seen proper to create. Mr. Barringer's remedy for the evil, is a great "National Bank, with a branch or branches in every State, as its commercial importance may require." He thinks "we ought to go back to the paths from which we have departed, and on which we have travelled safely and prosperously for forty years of the existence of our Government." "The period of forty years," (continues Mr. Barringer) "when we had a National Bank were years of prosperity and happiness to the people." &c. What could Col. Barringer have been thinking about when he hazzarded this assertion? Does he not know better? Why it is notorious, that in 1818, two years after the late Bank was chartered, the country was visited with pecuniary embarrassments, which continued to be felt up to 1827, a period of nearly ten years. The finances and the currency then were truly "in the most deplorable condition, deranged and depreciated:" prices low and articles dull, exchanges were in the most wretched condition, extensive failures took place all over the country, the banks suspended for several years, and the "Great Regulator" itself came near tumbling to the ground. These are facts, undenied and undeniable, which belong to history. Yet, Col. Barringer would have us believe, that such things never occurred under the Bank *regime.*

Col. Barringer next gives the outlines of his plan of a Bank, as follows:

"I am, therefore, fellow citizens, in favor of a well regulated National Bank, to be chartered by Congress, with proper and efficent restrictions, to be subject to the heaviest penalties for every violation of its charter, to be under the supervision of the people's representatives and the stock to be owned in proper proportions by the Goverment and the Citizens of the U. States. I could not in the limits of this address go into all the details of the plan. They must necessarily be left to the wisdom of Congress, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that with the improved knowledge and experience we have on the subject, such an institution could be erected as would certainly enable the Goverment to conduct the fiscal operations with safety and ease, and furnish to the people a sound and uniform currency, and at the same time, avoid the errors and embarrassments into which we have heretofore been tempted, and remove the objections which were supposed to exist in the details of previous charters."

He is in favor of a "well regulated" National Bank, "with proper and efficient restriction," "to be subject to the heaviest penalties for every violation of its charter," &c., How is it to be "regulated?" what "restrictions" can be put upon it? and how can it be punished for violations of its charter? The idea is preposterous; the wisdom of man has not, cannot, devise a way. Let a bank but go into operation, and what cares it for *paper* restrictions? It will violate its charter at will; and, if you talk about punishing it for its faithlessness, it will laugh at you, because it knows that its operations are so interwoven with the affairs and business of the country that you cannot reach it without oppressing the people. We cannot agree with Col. Barringer, that any good can come from the establishment of such an institution; on the contrary, we believe that it would be fatal to the prosperity and liberty of the country.

Mr. Barringer argues that a bank is a republican institution because the late Bank was created by the Republican party. By the same token we could prove that it is a Federal measure, for, the first Bank of the United States originated with Alexander Hamilton, the prince of Federalists, and, if we are not mistaken, was carried through by a Federal Congress, in opposition to the votes of the Republicans. It is true, that the Bank of 1816 was created by the Republican party, but this does not prove such an institution is Republican *within itself.* They were guilty, in its establishment, of a departure from principle which they have long since repented. And shall the sins of a party be allowed as evidence of orthodoxy? We, for one, cannot consent to it. The only fair test of the Republicanism of a measure, is its congruity with the original and established doctrines of the party—Is it compatible with equal rights? Dose it square with the Republican principles of '98 and '99? Is it authorized by a strict and common-sense construction of the Constitution? These are the questions by which the Republicanism of a measure is to be determined. Apply this test then to a Bank of the United States, and its anti-Republican character is at once seen.

Rumors.—That the British Minister at Washington has assured our government, that the conviction and execution of McLeod will be followed by a demand for his passports. A threat in advance, it was conjectured, might tend to the protection, if not to the innocence, of that personage.

That a copy of the correspondence to this effect has been allowed to pass into the hands of the Executive of this State. The *suggestion* could scarcely lead to results at Washington:—It might not be thrown away here.

That the mistake, omission, or what you will, by which the Niagara circuit has fallen through, will afford sufficient delay, if not opportunities, for negotiations between the authorities, and that therefore the said falling through is not a matter of regret in certain quarters.

That the interference of the Attorney General of the U. S.—a questionable step at best—is with a view to negotiations that may leave it less material to McLeod whether the next circuit shall fall through, or not.—*Albany Argus.*

We call the attention of the Harrison editors, and Harrisonians generally, to the following article from the Jersey City Gazette, a *whig paper:*

Georgia Constitutionalist.

"*White House Furniture.*—The 'palace' is said to be destitute of even decent and comfortable furniture, Ogle's speech to the contrary notwithstanding. Not having the *sin of publishing that document* to lay to our conscience, having no lot or part in the matter, we can consistently acquiesce in whatever proposal is made for providing the President's house with respectable fixtures. How stand our whig brethren in the premises, and how will they escape the dilemma in which their ready endorsement of *Ogle's nonsense* has placed them?"

A thing to be remembered.—Whilst the pleople of the United States are groaning under (according to Federal shewing) the severest pressure ever felt in this country, President Harrison is buying, with *their* money, *sixty dollar lounges*, for himself and family to "lazy" on!

Is *this* the relief which was promised to the people?

Lincoln Republican.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Tuesday Morning, April 13, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,
OF MECKLENBURG.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested by Mr. CALDWELL, to state that he will address such of his fellow-citizens as may assemble to hear him at the following places and times:

At Hoffman's Store, near Tuckasege Foard, on Saturday the 17th instant.

At Concord, Cabarrus County, on Tuesday of April Court, and at Mount Pleasant on Saturday of the same week.

At Charlotte, on Tuesday of April Court, and at Labatt's X Roads, on Saturday of the same week.

Death of the President.

The melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing the death of the President of the United States, Gen. HARRISON. He died at Washington City, at half past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, of *bilious pleurisy.* His disease made its appearance on Saturday the 27th ultimo, and from that time till his death, the public mind in and around the City was in a painful state of suspense, says the Intelligencer. The following Card from the Heads of Department gives the most succinct account of this melancholy event:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

APRIL 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o' clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholly, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in *life*, the happiness of his country was uppermost in *his* thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Treas'y.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, P. M. General.

This is the first instance in which a President of the United States has died in the actual incumbency of that high office. Doubtless the cares of office, as was anticipated by many, were too heavy for one at the advanced age of Gen. Harrison. Whatever we may have thought of his fitness for the Presidency, we have ever believed him to be an honest man at heart, and have spoken of him as such; and, now that he has gone to render his account to the great Judge of all men, we would only exclaim—"Peace to his ashes!"

The duties of President are now devolved by the Constitution on the Vice President, *John Tyler*, till the 4th March, 1845. The following are the provisions of the Constitution on the subject:

Constitution of the United States, Art. II, Sec. 1, Clause 6.—

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Story's Laws of the United States.

CHAP. [8.] An Act relative to the election of a President of the United States.

9. That in case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

10. That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in, at least, one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen, in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, then next ensuing: *Provided*, There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification, that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thir

ty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen, and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

The Northern papers by yesterday's mail, are filled with orders of the different Heads of Department, for public demonstrations of grief at the death of the President, and the arrangements for the funeral, which took place on Wednesday the 7th—three days after his heath. The Legislature of Maryland, in a body, attended the funeral, and the day was observed in Baltimore, Richmond, and Raleigh as a day of mourning.

Speaking of the President's disease, the Richmond *Whig* says:—"The change in his habits of life—the sudden devolving upon him of so immense a responsibility—the anxiety of his mind, and the pressure of business have led to the attack. His disease was inflammation of the lungs and the lining membrane, a malady acute and dangerous."

COL. BARRINGER—AGAIN.

We have no doubt, but that every candid man, after reading our last week's paper, will cheerfully admit, that we fully substantiated our charges against Col. Barringer, of his being a Federalist, &c. The proofs we submitted could not be denied, as is evidenced by the fact, that the Federal paper of this town was furnished with the documents from which we copied Col. Barringer's votes, two days before its last publication, and yet its Editor dared not deny the correctness of our statements. Having thus pinned up the Colonel as a blue-light Federalist of the deepest dye, we now proceed to substantiate the other charges we made against him, and which he has denied.

We shall in this article only notice the votes of Col. Barringer, by which he helped to squander seven or eight hundred thousand dollars of the People's money last winter.

He modestly informs us that ignorance has been the cause of our arraigning him upon this head; and directs us to seek information ourself, before we attempt to inform others. Always ready to acknowledge our weaknesses, we have taken his advice, and upon due inquiry, find the facts to be as follows—to which we invite the serious attention of every voter in this District.

We accused Col. Barringer of having (whether from *ignorance* or *corrupt motives* we leave the people to say) "aided by his speeches and votes to squander between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars of the People's money upon objects that will never benefit the State *at large* one copper." We cited as evidence in part, his votes in favor of giving the credit of the State to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company for three hundred thousand dollars, and a like sum to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. We will now state the facts in each of these cases.

The Act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, made the State a subscriber in the said company to the amount of *six hundred thousand dollars*, three-fifths of the whole Stock. But the State was not to pay the subscription of *three-fifths*, until the individual Stockholders had subscribed *and paid in* the whole of the *two-fifths*. But, from what motives the People must judge, the Board of Internal Improvements, of which Gov. Dudley was President, paid in the whole amount of the State's subscription (six hundred thousand dollars) before the individual stockholders had complied with the law, by paying in their last instalment. Consequently, when the Road was finished, the individual Stockholders having failed to comply with the law, the company found itself in debt upwards of *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*,—they had been sued, judgment obtained, and the Road about to be executed and sold. Under these circumstances, the Company applied to the State for an additional loan of three hundred thousand dollars.

Now, we maintain (and we think every true friend of economy will concur with us) that the only true and safe policy was, to say to this new application:—The State has already given you six hundred thousand dollars; you have failed to comply with your part of the contract, and thereby brought yourselves in debt. If, with this gift of *three-fifths* of your whole capital from the State, your project is so miserably profitless as to have so soon become so deeply and inextricably involved in debt, it would be useless—it would be the height of *folly* for the State to expend upon it three hundred thousand dollars more, thereby sinking *nine* instead of six hundred thousand dollars.

But, no, no, says Col. Barringer, and the whole Federal party in the last Legislature;—the State has already given the Road *six hundred thousand dollars*;—notwithstanding this liberality, the Company are now in debt and the Road about to be sold:—therefore, we will give what they ask, *three hundred thousand more*, (thus hazarding the loss of *nine* in place of *six* hundred thousand) and take a mortgage on the Road, and a bond binding the individual property of the Stockholders, to secure the State against loss. Now, what does this *mortgage* and *bond* amount to? Why, a Road, in operation for more than a year, the revenue from which has not been sufficient to pay expenses and get the company out of debt, is mortgaged to secure the State for a loan of three hundred thousand dollars! The bond binding the property of the Stockholders amounts to *nothing*; for, it having *twenty* years to run, what will be the consequence?—the road will by that time be worn out and useless, and the Stockholders will have nothing to do but to *transfer their property*, and leave the State to whistle for her nine hundred thousand dollars, or be involved in an interminable series of law suits!

But the appropriation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is still more outrageous. This Road is owned almost entirely by citizens of Virginia, and Raleigh;—the State was no Stockholder in it, but imprudently loaned the Company in 1838, *five hundred thousand dollars*. The Company was reported *insolvent* by, we believe, a Committee of the Legislature;—the Stock was not worth *twenty cents* in the dollar, because the revenue did not even pay expenses of repair, &c. For the first loan the State had taken a mortgage on the Road, and a bond to bind the property of the Stockholders. But, upon examination it was found that this bond was defective, and a perfect dead letter. How, then, did the Legislature act upon this application. Why, Col. Barringer himself, as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to grant them the additional three hundred thousand dollars. This bill was defeated, as was also a second of a similar character. But on the last night of the session, he helped to hurry through the Legislature a bill giving to this Company what they asked for,—three hundred thousand dollars, and took as security another mortgage on the Road, and a bond to bind the property of the Stockholders. Let the reader understand this case: For the first five hundred thousand dollars loaned the Company, the State had a mortgage on the Road and a bond binding the property of the Stockholders;—this bond being defective, the Legislature gave the Company a GRATUITY of *three hundred thousand dollars* to comply with their first contract; for, the State now has just precisely the same security for the *eight hundred thousand dollars* that she had before for the *five hundred thousand*—to wit: a mortgage on an insolvent and worthless road, and a bond to bind property which ought to have been bound before, and which, when the bond falls due, may never be found! Was there ever such bungling legislation seen? But, says Col. Barringer, the State is safe at least for the *interest* on the money loaned to the Raleigh and Gaston Road. How? Why, the act granting the last loan, sets apart a sinking fund from the PROFITS of the Road of some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year to pay it, and the Company are not allowed to declare a dividend until the debt is paid! Wonderful precaution! when the Company *never have*, and in all probability *never will* be able to declare a dividend, from the fact that the income will not pay the expenses and cost of repairing the Road!

Is this not a most shameful squandering of the People's money? Here is the round sum of *six hundred thousand dollars* which Col. Barringer helped to lavish upon two Rail Roads (one insolvent and the other deeply in debt) and we again ask, what will it benefit the People of the State at large? Not a copper. We may be thankful if we are not *taxed* to pay it up. And this Col. Barringer calls liberality!—acting for the good of the State! He may pretend to think so, but we apprehend the People of this section of the State will not.

Mr. Caldwell was in the Legislature and opposed this useless and extravagant waste of the People's money throughout, by his speeches and votes;—he urged the Legislature to disregard the demands of a few Rail Road Stockholders who were only anxious to make a good trade out of the State, and to stand by the interests and rights of their constituents at large. But his voice was disregarded by the Whigs who constituted a majority in that body; these ill-advised measures were consummated, and now, Col. Barringer, for being called to an account for advocating and voting for them, flies in a passion, and denounces us as guilty of falsehood!

We must again say, that we take no pleasure in this warfare with Col. Barringer. We are prompted to it solely in self-defence, and by what we believe to be our duty to truth and the best interests of our country. For him personally, we ever have, and still entertain the highest respect, as those who best know our views can testify. The accusation of having uttered false charges has been thrust upon us, and he who has done it shall have the full benefit of our proofs.

VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK.

We deeply regret to see that the acting Governor of Virginia, *John M. Patton*, has complied with the demand of New York, and delivered up Curry, the fugitive whom Gov. Gilmer refused to surrender. It looks like succumbing to the State of New York, and a shrinking from the dark monster Abolition little becoming the dignity and hitherto Roman firmness of the Old Dominion. We have before said, that the course of Gov. Gilmer, in refusing a compliance with the demands of New York, *under the circumstances of the case*, was in our opinion, the only true one;—and we are glad to see many of the Democratic presses of the South coinciding with us. The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Standard of the Union* has the following pertinent remarks on the subject:

"*Governor Gilmer of Virginia.*—The course which Governor Gilmer has taken in regard to the controversy with New York, affords a specimen of moral courage and official independence, worthy of a monument.

"In whatever light it may be viewed by others, it meets our most decided approbation; and accords precisely with our notions of State rights, and State independence, and reflects honor upon the late chief magistrate of the "old Dominion."

"That Virginia should yield to the demands of New York, at the very moment when the latter is setting her just claims at defiance, would, in our judgment, be no better than a surrender of her sovereign rights, and a palpable degradation of the high character which she has heretofore so proudly maintained; and so far as our feeble efforts are concerned, they shall be used to sustain Governor Gilmer.

"It is time the abolitionists should be made to feel and know that our rights of property, and our institutions are to be respected, and to teach them to conform to the golden precept, of doing unto others, as they would have others to do unto them.

"Let Governor Seward surrender the negro stealers and Kidnappers of his own State, who have been marauding upon the people of Virginia, and offending against her laws, and then let him require of her Executive, the deliverery of fugitives from the criminal justice of New York, and they will be promptly given up. But while he protects those miscreants from the punishment due to their crimes while he takes upon himself to declare that negro stealing is not even a criminal offence, the people of Virginia should not only refuse to comply with his mandate, but should be prepared "to stand by their arms."

"The people of Virginia, and the South, will sustain Governor Gilmer in this act of Roman firmness."

THE CONTEST.

The following appeal to the Republicans of Virginia, by the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, may be as appropriately addressed to the citizens of North Carolina, to urge them to energetic action in this important contest. It is obvious that there is yet a chance to save the House of Representatives from the clutches of Federalism;—if we can do this; if we can elect a majority of Republicans to the House of Representatives of Congress, the calamity of a National Bank, a Tariff, Assumption of the State Debts, and all extravagant appropriations for Internal Improvements may be avoided. Arise, then, Republicans! and do your duty.—Fight under the Democratic banner—"Stand by those who will stand by your rights;"—and all may yet be well.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

Awake, Republicans of Virginia! Turn out, turn out! Organize yourselves. Carry a majority of the next Delegation in the H. of R.—An Extra Session of Congress is at hand, which threatens mischief—a national bank, a distribution, a protective tariff. Maintain every inch of ground—Send every man you can into our public councils, who whatever be his previous party name, is devoted to the great State Rights principles of the Old Dominion. Never despair of the Republic—Never be intimidated by the boasts or the menaces of the whigs. Do not believe them, when they tell you, that it is in vain for you to struggle, that your fate is alredy sealed; that they have the majority in the H. of R. whatever be the vote of Virginia. One of their presses at least reads a very different lesson—And that press is the pet press of Daniel Webster—we mean, the Boston Atlas. It proclaims to the whigs throughout the Union, that they are in danger; that the following is the political character of the members already chosen:

Whigs 84 Loco Focos 65.

The Atlas says, that among them it "has included Butler of S. Carolina, Alford of Georgia, as well as the new colleagues of the latter, and the successor of Mr. Dawson in the same State.—They may all yet be found following the lead of Wise and Mallory, and opposing the leading measures of the new administration. Counting these chances against us, the members chosen will be 77 who support the measures of the administration, and 72 who will oppose them; and the following is the character of the members in the last house in the States which have yet to choose:

That supposing the next Congress to remain the same, the friends of the administration would stand 123, to 119 who will oppose its leading measures. The next loss of three members of those that remain to be chosen, would throw the administration into a minority, or rather make it dependent upon a handful of such men as Mallory and Wise, than which it would be far better to have a majority of out and out Loco Focos."

And in a sort of panic the Boston Atlas asks "And is there no danger that we may lose even more than this three? Are we alarmists with no grounds for alarm? The same apathy in Connecticut as we have just seen in New Hampshire, would not fail to carry with it a loss of four or five members of Congress. The general ticket law in Alabama renders almost certain the loss of the two in that State. In Kentucky the whigs are madly allowing themselves to be divided in five districts, and as a plurality chooses there, a continuance in such an insane course would bring with it the loss of no less than half the delegation from that State. We cannot depend upon the election of more than our present number of sound whigs from Virginia; and although we may gain a member in Maryland, and another in North Carolina, yet if we encounter these losses elsewhere, we shall be further in the minority than we were in the last Congress.—These are not idle fears. The danger is imminent. The (whig) ascendency in the next Congress is in danger, and it behooves the (whig) press throughout the country to sound the alarm."

Danger—*danger to them*—and *hope to us!* Rouse up then, Republicans of Virginia, and do your duty to Virginia. Stand by the candidates who will stand by your principles—Let us contribute to save the Union from a national bank and a tariff, which an Extra Session is convened to establish, before the multitudinous whig party break up their discordant elements—and before the Legislature can meet to instruct their senators.

And to you, Republicans, who are to vote for Delegates, Senators in the State Legislature, destined to be again, as it was in '98, the Citadel of the public liberty, and one of the great rallying points of our party, turn out—turn out—put every shoulder to the wheel, and send us a majority in the Legislature. Recollect, they have to instruct our Senators in Congress—to elect a Govenor—to take a wise, moderate, but firm tone in our controversy with New York, for the protection of our slave property—Recollect that if you carry Virginia, you give a tone to the democracy of the whole Union. Save Virginia *now* and you seal the fate of the Webster Clique and the Clay Dynasty. To the polls, then, to the polls—every man of you. Succeed now, and we save all—But even if we are beaten, for one, we will not stay beaten. But we go again and again for Virginia, the Standard-bearer of the Principles of '98.

Dishonorable.—Some of the Federal papers, in order to screen from public indignation the glaring inconsistency of their party, in prating to the people about Mr. Van Buren's fine furniture, and then, without selling any of it, buying six thousand dollars worth in addition for their "Log Cabin" man's use, are accusing Mr. Van Buren of having *stolen* and carried off the furniture of the White House! One of them says, "some thousands of dollars worth, purchased during the last four years, and duly receipted for, is missing." Another unhesitatingly asserts, "that there has been foul play, and the furniture made way with." What will Federalism not stoop to next! Does any honorable man believe any such assersions? A man like Mr. Van Buren, against whose moral purity the breath of calumny, even in times of high political excitement, has never dared to utter a reproach, and whose wealth is ample, to be guilty of stealing articles of household furniture! Suppose he was base enough, how could he, unobserved, carry off the public property, in a crowded city like Washington? The morals of a party must be degraded indeed, when such calumnies are countenanced and eagerly circulated.

The Banking System.—Sylvester's Reporter, (New York) of the 22d ultimo, speaking of the rotten and worthless condition of most of the Banks of the country, remarks:

"It would be materially to the advantage of the whole monetary world if nearly all were immediately to go into liquidation, paying what they are justly worth. At present, unable to assist their customers, they hang like a dead weight on the operations of the country—rotten by their speculations of former years, and without the moral courage to own their insolvency, they have endeavored year after year to attain their former position—but gradually sinking deeper and deeper into the pit. The suspension alone saves them from being compelled to fail."

Office-Seeking and Distribution of the "Spoils."—We have extracted from the Washington Letters to the Charleston Courier, and also an article from the New York Herald, (both Whig papers), that our readers may see the inordinate and indecent lust for the "loaves and fishes," which reigns among the *office-hating* "Whigs." Who that heard their orators last summer, declaiming against "the spoils party," the corruption of "Office-holders," would have for a moment expected that any of these exclusive "Whig" patriots—these office-hating log-cabin worshippers, could be induced, under any considerations, to accept office? Why, it was given out then as a reproach upon any man's character to hold an office under the General Government. But, "*presto change!*" said the leaders of Federalism, and sure enough a complete transformation was made in the premises:—From the most rabid *haters* of office, and office-holders, the Whigs have all at once become the most hungry, importunate, and ravenous office-seekers ever heard of. All accounts from Washington agree in representing the "rush for office" as perfectly outrageous and disgraceful. The President and Heads of Department are harrassed in season and out of season, with certificates, petitions, and recommendations of every grade and character. Men who went there to solicit a Foreign Mission, failing, will put up with even a pittiful post-office, rather than go home empty.

The cry against "Office-holders," was deep and loud even in this region of country; and yet we know some, after making this species of abuse the burthen of stump-speeches, who even before "Old Tip" was inaugurated, were beseeching him for office, and praying him to make removals only that they might be rewarded! "No proscription for opinions' sake!" was the cry last summer; and yet the new Administration have already made near two hundred removals and appointments. There is "a remarkable contrast in the conduct of candidates for office *before* and *after* obtaining power," says Gen. Harrison.

The wages of Labor.—The Federalists in the last summer's campaign, by their speeches, banners, mottoes, &c., proclaimed to the laboring classes that they were opposed to any "reduction of wages;" that so soon as their party got into power, the wages of all mechanics, and the productions of the farmer, would all immediately run up so as to place a fortune within the immediate grasp of every laborer. How have their promises been redeemed? We ask any mechanic or farmer if he can get any more *now* for his productions, than when Mr. Van Buren was President? Can he get as much as he could twelve months ago? Instead of increasing the wages of mechanics even in the employ of the Government, we learn from a late Fayetteville paper, that the new administration has actually sent on orders to *reduce* the wages of the hands employed in building the United States Arsenal at that place, *one fifth!* But *promises* cost nothing.

The Hon. *Charles Shepard*, of the Newbern District, has declined a re-election. The Federalists have brought out *W. H. Washington* as a candidate to succeed him. The Democrats have not yet nominated a candidate, that we know of.—We regret to see such an able and stern Republican as Mr. Shepard retiring from the field at this important crisis.

The Ex-Hon. *Abraham Rencher* is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Salisbury District. If he has any opposition, it is likely to be from his own party, as the Democrats we understand will not run a candidate. Mr. R. will make a very proper Harrison Representative, as he was noted in Congress when a member before, for "doing" all important questions, on which he did not clearly know the sentiments of a majority of his constituents. He has the greatest aversion to a minority of any politician we know.

Dr. James S. Smith of Orange County, has been brought out as a candidate by the Federal Party in the Raleigh District, in opposition to Gen. Saunders. The candidates had a meeting at Raleigh, a few days since, and it is thought the Dr. will not likely covet a meeting with Gen. S. again soon.

Taking Time by the forelock!—A writer in the last Raleigh Register, who signs himself "A member of Congress," names the Hon. *W. Cost Johnson*, of Maryland, for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. The writer forgot, probably, that Mr. Johnson *might* "come up missing," as the eleciton for Congress is yet to take place in Maryland.

John H. Pleasants, the able Editor of the Richmond Whig, has issued proposals for publishing a daily political paper at the City of Washington, to be called the *Observer*. He declares his intention to support the Administration of Gen. Harrison so far as he believes it right, and oppose it when wrong. We have not much confidence in Mr. Pleasants' political integrity;—he was the first Whig Editor in the South to break ground in favor of the Sub-Treasury in 1837, and his arguments in favor of the plan first produced similar impressions on our mind; yet no one has since more bitterly abused this same measure than he.

Organizing.—A "Young Men's Democratic Convention" is to meet in Milledgeville. Georgia, on the 1st Monday in May next, to organize the Party, and prepare for future action. Let the example be imitated every where.

Camden, S. C.—On the 5th instant, John M. Dessausseur, Esq., was elected Intendent, of Camden, and John Rosser, W. J. Gerald, C. H. Davis, and James Dunlap, Esqrs., Wardens.

The Governor of Georgia has been Officially informed of the appearance of the *Small Pox* at Darien in that State.

A National Bank.—The article from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, in another column, on the Currency, will not fail to arrest the reader's attention. The views and facts therein set forth are most judicious and correct, and coming from a "Whig" press, admitted to be the ablest and best informed commercial and business journal in the Union, they should carry with them great weight.

☞ *Col. Barringer's Circular.*—Our notice of this production is crowded out this week. We regret this the less, however, since we are able to lay before our readers a very appropriate castigation of the Circular by the Editor of the *Lincoln Republican*. The article will be found on the preceding page.

The McLeod Affair.—By a paragraph in another column, from the Albany Argus, it will be seen, that there is ground at least to suspect that the *mistake* in drawing the Jury to try the British felon McLEOD, by which he will probably entirely escape punishment, was more the result of *design* than accident. It is evident, from their movements, that Mr. Webster, and the powers that be at Washington, have no dispositon to bring McLeod to a trial if they can help it;—and McLeod has got an order from the Court to have even Mr. Webster himself summoned to give evidence in his behalf! It is known that Mr. Crittenden, the U. S. Attorney General, went to Lockport to attend the trial of McLeod, but for what purpose the public were not informed. But the Washington Correspondent of Savannah *Georgian* explains the object of his trip as follows:

"It is said that Mr. Crittenden's object in visiting Lockport is to obtain a postponement of the trial of McLeod, in order to import a witness from England who will make affidavit that he was not present at the burning of the Caroline. I must say that I do not like the Attorney General's movement in this matter. It is strictly a state affair, and if we had McLeod a little further South, we should send Uncle Sam's messenger about his business in double quick time. But Great Britain must be conciliated, or Mr. Webster will have no opportunity of disposing of the United States Bank stock to English Whig Lords and Bankers. What a difference in the present case where every proceeding is carried on like masonry, to the bold, manly and effective movements of Mr. Forsyth, when Mr. Fox attempted to bravado us but a short time since!"

This paltry and disgraceful cringing to the insolence of Great Britain is just what we expected from the men in power. How will the People regard such proceedings?

The Democrats of New York City have nominated *Robert H. Morris* as their candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. Mr. M., as Recorder of the City, was the individual who detected the famous "Glentworth and Looney" frauds, for which he was turned out of office by the Abolition Whig Governor, *Seward*. The honest Democrats of the City intend now to reward him with the Mayoralty. Good!

We regret to see, by a note in the last Raleigh Register, that Mr *Henry I. Toole* has given up the project of a new paper in Raleigh—the *Southern Times*, a prospectus for which was issued some time since. Want of sufficient encouragement is assigned as the reason.

THE COTTON MARKET.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 25.—Market rather improving—prices ranging from 10 to 11½.

HAMBURG, S. C., March 27.—Market improving—sales at from 8 to 10¾.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.—Market improving, business active, and sales at from 8 to 10¼.

CAMDEN, S. C., April 7.—Cotton, 8 to 10¾; Beef 5; Bacon 7 to 8; Beeswax 18 to 25; Corn 50; Flour $6,50; Feathers 37 to 45; Lard 10 to 12; Molasses 45 to 56; Salt (sack) $2,50.

Indian Emigration.—The Steamer James Adams, in the Government service, arrived at this port on Monday afternoon, having on board one hundred and five Indians, emigrating to Arkansas.

The party of Indians on board the Adams was made up of fragments of different tribes, Tallahassees, Mickasukies, Seminoles, &c. Among them were thirty warriors, the remainder were women and children.

From a conversation had with the officer, we learned that a Brig had sailed from Tampa, having on board one hundred and ten, embracing Echo Emathla, the Chief of the Tallahassees, with ninety of his people, and also that one hundred and fifty were in with Gen. Armistead at the time the Adams departed. The aspect of affairs in the East is favorable to a close of the war. Wild Cat had gone in to Col. Worth, at Fort Cummings, also, Cos-a-tus-tanug-gee, one of the most warlike chiefs, who promised to go out and bring in all of his party.

The Tallahassees were all in except Tiger-tail, and a little party headed by him comprising only about forty, among whom were but eigthteen warriors. Tiger tail had been frequently in at Tampa of late, and said he was tired of fighting and wanted "to be friends with the white folks."—*Florida Jour.*

A promising appointment.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times says: "We have been informed that there are judgments against Curtis, the new Whig collector of New Yrok, to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars. A marvellous proper man to be a Whig Collector!"

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times states that while *Daniel Webster* was in Philadelphia, the Hotel he occupied was besieged by office-seekers, and at night, when he started out on a visit in his carriage, these parasites took out the horses and dragged the carriage in their place; so the Premier drives asses instead of horses....*Standard.*

Married,

In this County, on the 1st instant, by Wm. Boyles, Esq., Mr. *William Beatty* to Miss *Caroline Rea*.

In Iredell county, on the 3d instant, by A. Roby, Esqr., Mr. *Martin Gaither* to Miss *Ethelia Fitzgerald*. Also, in Iredell county, on the 25th ultimo, by Wm. Jordan, Esq., Mr. *Somerset Holland* to Miss *Emily Fitzgerald*.

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified, that in obedience to the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, Polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 13th of May next*, to elect a member for this District to the 27th Congress of the United States; when and where all qualified, are requested to attend and vote.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, April 7, 1841.

POETRY.

HOUSEHOLD TREASURES.

BY MARY HOWITT.

What are they?—gold and silver,
Or what such ores can buy?
The pride of silken luxury—
Rich robes of Tyrian dye?
Guests that come thronging in
With lordly pomp and state?
Or thankless liveried serving men
To stand about the gate?

Or are they dantiest meats
Sent up on silver fine?
Or golden chased cups o'er brimmed
With rich Falerian wine?
Or parchments setting forth
Broad lands our Fathers held?
Parks for our deer, ponds for our fish,
And woods that may be felled?

No, no, they are not those! or else
God help the poor man's need!
Then, sitting 'mid his little ones,
He would be poor indeed!
They are not these! our household wealth
Belongs not to degree;
It is the love within our souls—
The children at our knee.

My heart is filled with gladness
When I behold how fair,
How bright are rich men's children,
With their thick golden hair!
For I know 'mid countless treasures,
Gleaned from the east and west,
These living, loving human things
Are still the rich man's best!

But my heart o'erfloweth to mine eyes,
And a prayer is on my tongue,
When I see the poor man's children—
The toiling, though the young—
Gathering, with sun-burnt hands,
The dusty wayside flowers!
Alas! that pastime symboleth
Life's after, darker hours.

My heart o'erfloweth to mine eyes,
When I see the poor man stand,
After his daily work is done,
With children by the hand;
And this he kisseth tenderly,
And that sweet name doth call—
For I know he has no treasure
Like those dear children small.

Oh, children young, I bless ye;
Ye keep such love alive!
And the home can ne'er be desolate
Where love has room to thrive;
Oh, precious household treasures!
Life's sweetest, holiest claim—
The Saviour blessed ye while on earth—
I bless you in his name!

VARIETY.

From Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

THE LESSON.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

Three young ladies were seated in a righ apartment. They were the Misses Amanda and Emma Ellis, and their cousin Delilah Charleton. The latter was engaged in the womanly occupation of sewing, the two former in discussing, critically, a ball at which all three had been present the preceding evening.

"I don't like that Mr. Barton, at all," said Miss Amanda, continuing the conversation.

"Nor me either," responded Miss Emma, who was the eldest.

"And why not, cousins?" asked Delilah, "I am sure he is handsome enough—is he not?"

"Yes; but—"

"But what, coz?" said she to Emma, who had spoken last. "Surely his manners are pleasing, and his language polished—without affectation."

"Yes, yes, but for all that, he is vulgar," said Emma pettishly, "vulgar in his ideas."

"Vulgar!" exclaimed Delilah, "you must allow me to differ with you, coz," she continued, looking in her cousin's face with a winning smile, "I think he is quite refined—more so than Mr. Price or Mr. Brown, and many of the other gentlemen.

"Only think of comparing Mr. Barton with Mr. Brown—two *gentlemen!*" exclaimed Miss Amanda Ellis. "Why, Mr. Barton is a *Mechanic!*"

"Well, suppose he is, dear," said her cousin, "does that make him vulgar, or less respectable. For my part, I think a mechanic can be as much of a gentleman, (in the true sense of the word,) as a millionaire."

"Well, I declare, cousin Lile, you do have some of the funniest notions," said Miss Amanda; "just for all the world like pa; he thinks one man just as good as another, even though he be a laborer."

"Yes," said Emma, "I do wish he would be a little more circumspect, and find better company for his daughters, than *Mechanics*. It is his fault that Mr. Barton comes here; he gives him such pressing invitations. I suppose he wants me, or you, Amanda. Would'nt it make a fine paragraph for the paper? Miss Amanda, (or Emma,) daughter of James Ellis, Esqr., merchant, to Mr. Charles Barton, mechanic. Oh, dear!" and the spoiled beauty, (for both sisters possessed great personal attractions) threw herself back upon the sofa and laughed heartily, as also did her sister.

"Well, well, girls," said Mr. Ellis, who hidden by the half open door of the apartment, had been an unobserved listener to the conversation, and who now entered the room, "you may laugh now, but you may live to regret that you did not try to obtain Mr. Barton for a husband. Mark that,"—and the old gentleman taking up his hat, left the apartment.

"Who would have thought pa was listening," said Miss Amanda, "but I don't care."

"I declare, if there is not Mr. Barton on the steps!" exclaimed Emma, who was looking thro' the blinds. "Come, come," she continued, addressing her sister, "let us go up stairs into the other parlor, and leave cousin Lile to entertain him, it will be a pleasure to her, for she is partial to mechanics," and the sisters left the room.

The object of the foregoing conversation was a young man whom Mr. Ellis had introduced to his daughters and niece, some months before, as a master mechanic. But unlike their father, who valued a man for his character, and not for his money, the Misses Ellis' were great sticklers for respectability; their standard for which was riches---and the consequence was, as we have seen, that Mr. Barton did not stand any too high in their good graces. Mr. Ellis knew this false estimate of respectability was a predominant fault in his daughters' characters, and he determined to give his daughters a practical and salutary lesson. How he succeeded, the sequel of our story will show.

A few moments after the sisters had left the room, Mr. Barton entered. He was about the middle height, with a fine figure, regular features, and an intelligent countenance. His eyes were of deep blue---his eye-brows were finely arched, and his forehead high and white, from which the jet black hair was pushed back, displaying its fine proportions. He was certainly a handsome man, which fact, even the Misses Ellis' did not attempt to deny, and the ease and politeness with which he greeted Miss Charleton, spoke his claim to that, which that lady herself had awarded---the title of gentleman.

He was soon seated, and in conversation with Delilah. Delilah Carleton was a charming girl. It is true, she did not possess the exquisite proportions and regular features of her two cousins, but then there was ever a sunny smile upon her face, and a cheerful spark in her clear light blue eye, and she had such light and bounding spirits, that made her appear, if not as beautiful as her cousins, at least more bewitching; at least so thought Mr. Barton as he gazed upon her bewitching countenance. How much better, thought he, would it be to possess her for a wife, dependent as she is upon her uncle, and dowerless as she would be, than either of the Misses Ellis', with their spoiled tempers and their fortunes.

Thinking thus, is it to be wondered at, that he left her with a half formed determination to win her love if it lay within his power.

When Delilah appeared at the dinner table that day, many were the meaning and inquisitive glances her cousins cast upon her. At last, unable to restrain their loved habit of "running" their cousin, they spoke.

"I hope you spent a very pleasant morning, cousin," said Miss Amanda, with a mock arch look.

"A very interesting tete-a-tete, was it not," whispered Emma across the table.

"I spent the morning very pleasantly," answered Delilah, blushing slightly.

"Oh! I dare say," said Emma, sarcastically, "I suppose he gave you a dissertation on mechanics, did he not, coz?"

"Well, and suppose he did?" said Mr. Ellis, who had been listening patiently, but into whose honest face the color now rose. "Is it not better to listen to that, than to the senseless conversation, and sickening sentiments, drawled out in affected tones by the foplings, half men, half monkeys, who disgrace humanity?" and the old man cast such a look upon his daughters as made them quail beneath it.

"But never mind, Lile," he continued in a softer voice, and patting his niece's rosy cheek, "never mind, Mr. Barton is *worth* three or four such would-be-gentlemen as Mr. Price and Mr. Brown, and in more ways than one. Mark that, girl! *He is worth two or three such in more ways than one.*" The last sentence he addressed to his daughtes.

Days, weeks and months rolled by, and Mr. Barton had become a frequent visitor at Mr. Ellis'. It was very evident he was paying "*particular*" attention to Delilah Charleton, and it was also plain to see that they were not unacceptable. This fact furnished an ample subject for the sisters' sarcastic remarks. As for their father, whenever they indulged in them in his presence, a knowing smile would play upon his face, and he would repeat to them his assertions, that they would some day, wish they had obtained Mr. Barton for a husband.

Thus things continued for some time. At length one morning, about three months subsequent to the period when our story commences, Mr. Ellis entered the parlor where his daughters were sitting, with a light step and sparkling eye.

"Well, girls, what do you think of it?" said he, rubbing his hands in glee.

"What?" asked both the young ladies in a breath.

"The wedding we're going to have."

"The wedding! what wedding?"

"Your cousin's."

"Delilah's?"

"Yes. She is going to honor the mechanic with her hand. What do you think of it, ha?"

"I don't think much of it," said Miss Emma, with a toss of her head.

"Nor I," said Amanda.

"You don't, eh? Well, suppose I was to tell you she is going to marry a man worth two hundred thousand dollars, would that alter your opinions?"

"Why, what do you mean, pa?"

"Listen! and I will tell you girls," said the old gentleman, bending upon his daughters a grave, and somewhat stern look.—"The father of Mr. Barton to whom your cousin is soon to be married, was an old friend of mine; we were playmates in boyhood. He was apprenticed to the carpenter trade about the same time I entered the counting house. Soon after he had finished learning his trade he went to the city of Baltimore, and there started business for himself and where he married. Being posessed of genius, and having a good education, from a master mechanic and builder, he soon became an architect; and subsequently amassed a large fortune. Knowing the reverses of fortune to which all are liable, he resolved to make his only son Charles a good architect, so that if ever the "fickle dame" should desert him, he would have wherewith to earn honestly his daily bread. He succeeded. A year or two ago he died, leaving him his whole fortune—his wife being already dead, and Charles being an only child. About six months since, Charles came to this city on a visit. He called upon me as his father's friend. In the course of conversation I asked why he was not married. He said that he had never yet met with a young lady he thought worthy of calling his wife, that he could find enough who would marry him for the sake of his money, but, that such a one he would never marry. I told him I would introduce him to some of our city ladies, and see if he could not find one among them to suit him. He required then that I should conceal his wealth, and introduce him only as a master mechanic. I acquiesced, and, knowing your false estimate of respectability, I embraced the opportunity of teaching you a lesson, which, I sincerely hope, will have a salutary influence. I knew when I brought him home with me, and introduced him that neither of you would be his chosen, because I was certain you would not stoop so low as to marry a master mechanic; but the event which will soon take place I easily foresaw. Your cousin knew nothing whatever of his wealth until to-day.

"I see you look surprised, girls, but did I not tell you that you would be sorry some day that you did not obtain him for a husband? And did I not tell you that he was worth two or three such ninny-hammers as Mr. Price and Mr. Brown in more ways than one? Remember, girls, that wealth is a false standard by which to judge of respectability and worth. Not that a rich man may not be respectable, but that very often he who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, is more of a gentleman than he who counts his thousands."

And they did remember it. For in after years they showed in their choice of husbands that they had not forgotten their honest old father's lesson.

"I'LL TRY, SIR."

An incident of the Battle of Bridgewater.

On the 25th of July, 1814, the bloody battle of Bridgewater and Lundy's Lane took place near the banks of the Niagara. It was 6 o'clock, and a sultry evening, when the British forces under General Drummond advanced to meet the American columns; and a more deadly contest never raged on the soil of our beloved country than that which then commenced; the roar of the neighboring cataract lost itself in the booming of cannon—the voices of many waters, and the voices of battle sang bass together—and the dead slept in sweet forgetfulness upon the moon-lit hill. The first brigade, under General Scott, with Towson's artillery and a body of cavalry, sustained the attack of the British army for an hour unaided. Gen. Ripley with fresh troops now arrived, and relieved General Scott, while the latter, with his exhausted brigade, formed a reserve in the rear. The British artillery had taken post on an eminence at the head of Lundy's Lane, and were pouring forth a most deadly fire on the Americans. General Brown, the commander of the American forces, feeling the terrible havoc made by the enemy's cannon, concluded that it was necessary to dislodge them or retreat. It was a dreadful duty. The troops that were to march up Lundy's Lane might well say their prayers and make their will before moving.—It was certain death to every second man of the forlorn hope. As the commanding General rode along the foot of the hill, in thoughtful mood, he saw the brave Col. Miller advancing at the head of his newly raised regiment for further orders.—He rode up to him. "Will you advance and capture that battery?" said the General. "I will try, sir," said the modest Colonel. The General rode on, and the regiment gallantly wheeled and moved up Lundy's Lane.

At every rod the artillery on the height sent its messengers of death through the dense column; but still there was no flinching. The voice of the noble Miller, as he waved his sword before the bloody gap, was heard uttering the short and expressive orders, "steady men—close ranks—march!" Around him, the flower of his regiment fell like the withered leaves of autumn; but he heeded not his loss; he was ordered to take the battery on the hill, and he intended to do it. He advanced, therefore, coolly and steadily to his object. Amidst a tremendous blaze of artillery, and at the point of the bayonet he carried the height. It was a gallant deed. I have never heard of its equal except at the seige of San Sebastian. It was superior in temerity to Bonaparte's attack upon Little Gibraltar, at Toulon, because Miller had no covering for his troops in case of a retreat. It was a dead march to glory! yea, at every step the rear rank trod upon the dead and the dying; and the groans of suffering humanity mingled in with the hoarse rattle of the drum. When the conqueror, with his remnant of a regiment, trod upon the heights at the head of Lundy's Lane, and turned the cannon upon the astonished enemy, a dead struggle ensued between the American and British armies. "These guns will decide the battle; they must be regained, or the army of Britain will be cut to pieces, and, if regained, the Americans will be conquered." Such were the thoughts of each General. Now came the iron grip of war. A terrible conflict raged upon the height; and, when the morning sun arose upon Bridgewater, 1,600 soldiers, friends and foe, lay sleeping in gory death upon the hill side in Lundy's Lane. Surely the battle of Bridgewater will never be forgotten by the patriot, the historian, or the poet; and, while the laurals of a Scott and a Ripley are green and unfading, let us not forget that the gallant Miller is alive, and that his country owes him a debt of gratitude which she can never repay. She, however, can say with her children when asked to aid him, as the hero said at Bridgewater to his commander when called upon to render him service, "I will try, sir." Let her try, for the sake of her honor; and may the day never dawn when the hero of Lundy's Lane shall be forgotten by an American citizen. We glory in the services of the brave. May the laurel circle the victor's brow in life, and at last hang upon a broken column over a deathless tomb! D.

ARISTOCRATIC PRIDE.

Among all the varied forms and phrases in which pride exhibits itself to public view, there is none more disgusting and ridiculous than that aristocratic form which it assumes in the persons of those who seem to consider it an indignity to be seen laboring with their hands, or performing any of the drudgeries of life. They think it above the dignity of a *gentleman*, in which they would like to be considered, to soil their delicate fingers with a *mean* employment as most men engage in to earn, with honesty, their daily bread. These men of starch, and ruffles, and burgamot, would look upon it as an everlasting disgrace to be surprised by their consequential acquaintance in the act of rolling a wheelbarrow through the streets, in the transaction of necessary business, as the immortal Franklin used to do through the streets of Philadelphia; or in carrying provisions from the market or in tilling the land.—This foolish pride is often a heavy tax on the purse of its possessor, for often do we see such a person, in order to keep up the appearances, expending his money and subjecting himself almost to starvation, and to every domestic inconvenience, to prevent his pride from being mortified, and to support his fancied dignity. Such dandified fops are the mere insects of society, as perfectly useless as the gilded butterfly which hovers in the sunshine of summer, but is swept away by the blasts of autumn.

We are remarkably well pleased with the rebuke which Wm. Gray, of Boston, familarly termed "Billy Gray," once gave to this butterfly race. He happened to be at market one day, when he heard a spruce young lawyer, who had just opened an office for the practice of his profession, inquiring for some one to carry home a piece of meat for him, which he had been purchasing. Stepping up to the man of law, said Billy to him, "Sir, I will carry your meat." "Very well," was the reply, as it was handed to him, and the lawyer led the way through the streets, while he followed, to the no small amusement of those who happened to know him. Having arrived at his house, the attorney inquired, what was to pay? "A shilling, sir," replied the carrier, which having received, and bowing politely, he thanked the lawyer, and told him whenever he wanted a similar service done again, to call on Billy Gray. As might have been expected, the man of law was astounded at the announcement of the fact, that a man worth as many millions as he was tens, had condescended to do this piece of drudgery for him, and so great was the mortification of the rebuke he had received, that he never again sought for another person to do a job which he could as well do himself, if the whispering pride were only silenced.

We would say to all fops, fools, and dandies, "Go and do likewise," and make yourselves decent and useful members of society, instead of being a laughing stock for men of sense.—*Pittsburg Visiter.*

From the Raleigh Register.

A Good Business.—Let every one read the following, which we find in a Connecticut Paper. Like the "Universal Almanack," it suits all meridians, and may find an application wherever it is read. What man of business has not been bored beyond endurance with those idlers, who, having nothing useful to do, busy themselves in interfering in the affairs of other people:

"*A good business.*—We heard a story, the other day, which amused us not a little. A few weeks ago, a person of respectable exterior and gentlemanly deportment made his appearance in a little village not a thousand miles from New Haven, where the inhabitants are somewhat proverbial for keeping a closer eye to their neighbors' affairs than to their own. The stranger took lodgings at the village inn, and having no visible employment to perplex or disturb him, his time passed off, apparently, quite agreeable to himself, but much to the disquiet of the neighborhood. Curiosity, that ever restless tormentor of the village, was all agog to learn the stranger's business and means of support, and many were the wise guesses and sage surmises as to both, until after a pretty general consultation and thorough canvassing, it was concluded by the board of gossips, that he had neither, and that he would eventually leave the landlord with an uncancelled score, as a token of remembrance.

At length, one of the most inveterate of the meddlers resolved, in his own mind, to broach the subject to the stranger, and thus, by performing an act of kindness for his neighbor unsolicited—whose easy nature he was certain was being imposed upon; he would have an opportunity to satisfy himself as to the stranger's real character. He accordingly introduced himsely, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, stranger, you've been in these here parts a considerable time now, I reckon?"

The stranger nodded assent.

"Pretty dear travelling now; costs you a good deal to live at the Taverns, I guess?"

Another nod.

"Must have some business to pay it, pretty good business, eh?"

"Yes, sir, you are correct there; I have business, and it is a good business—an excellent business."

"Thought so. How much might it bring you a month?"

"Forty dollars, sir."

"Forty dollars a month! Well, 'tis a good business any how, that pays that. What is it, if I may be so bold?"

"Not bold at all sir—I take pleasure in informing you. You must know, in the first place, I make $20 a month, simply by *minding my own business*—and again, I make $20 by *letting other people's alone!*"

Our informant adds, that the interrogator forgot to report the result of his enquiries to his curious neighbors.

A Tough Meat Story.—The editor of the Barre Gazette says, he has an uncle whose granfather knew a man who had a cow that broke her leg, so that amputation became necessary. The operation took place and the operator succeeded in replacing the leg with one of wood. After the operation the cow recovered her health, gave birth to a calf, and yielded her milk as usual. The milk however tasted for some time of the wood, but this flavor at length ceased. When killed, the wooden leg made as good steaks as any other, though hardly as juicy.

What I like to see.—I like to see young men and girls staring at each other in church, it shows a disposition to obey the command, "let us love one another."

I like to see young ladies when they go to Church, freely and openly discourse upon the topics of the day, it shows that they are uncompromising opponents of "gag laws."

I like to see a man when the minister is praying in church, looking first at the minister, then at some body else; it shows a disposition to obey the command, "watch as well as pray."

A CURELESS MISFORTUNE.—The following conversation occured between a blacksmith and a shoemaker:

"The poor boy will never come to any good, for his misfortune is already visible, and it's a complaint, they say, that there is no cure for."

"What a pity! what a pity!" said the the shoemaker, with a sigh, as he threw out his arms, taking a long stitch.

"Yes, the boy is lost," said the blacksmith, thrusting his iron in the fire, and taking hold of the bellows. "He is lost and there's no help for it—*the poor fellow's a genius!*"

A HINT TO OUR CLERGY.—The truth is, Sam, if a minister wants to be popular, he should remain single, for then the gals all have a chance for him. The moment he gets married he's up a tree; his flint is fixed then—you may depend its a gone goose with him arter that, that's a fact. No, Sam, they are the pillars of the temple, the dear little critters.

We reasoned with an inebriate a few days since on the vile habit he had of drinking spirits. "Why," he said in reply, "water is dangerous, very dangerous—it drowns people; gets in their chests, and into their heads, and then, too, it makes that infernal steam, that's always blowing a feller up."—PLANET.

"This is a *grate* prospect," as the prisoner said when he peeped out of his cell window.

A touch of the sublime.—A fellow giving an account of being chased by a mad bull, said:

"The bull roared like thunder, and I ran like lightning—and on jumping over the fence as quick as the stars fall from the galaxy, tore my breeches as though heaven and earth were coming together."

Patriotic Integrity—During the American revolution, while General Reed was President of Congress, the British commissioners offered him a bribe of 10,000 guineas, to desert the cause of his country. His reply was, "*Gentleman, I am poor, very poor; but your king is not rich enough to buy me.*"

A CANDID ADMISSION.—"I am not an Irishman myself," said a stump orator recently, while harranguing a political meeting in the West where the majority of hearers were Irishmen—"I am not an Irishman myself, I say, but I can safely assert that my ancestors, on both the paternal and maternal side, were extremely partial to the Irish character. Indeed, I can go so far as to say that I had an aunt who was extremely fond of Irish potatoes!"

[Cheers.]

Brazilian Introduction.—The warmest manner in which one Brazilian can introduce another to a family is:...."This is my friend; *if he steal any thing, I am accountable for it.*"

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

Cabinet of Minerals for Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET of MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Doct. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, and LEAD ORES, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country, besides a number obtained from Europe.—Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information, on application to the undersigned. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1841. 1—r

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

ORDERED by the Court, (a majority of the magistrates being present,) that notice be given in the Charlotte papers, for all the Justices of the Peace in the County, to appear on Tuesday of April Term next, to take into consideration the propriety of building a new Court House.

TEST, B. OATES, c. c. c.

April 6, 1841.—tcw.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1541. 5—F

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.